



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

structures of the group into one general survey, and especially the layers of the testa. He reiterates the belief that in the structures referred to *Cycadeoidea* most resembles *Lagenostoma*, and of course it is to be included, on account of its generally ancient features, in the general category of seeds of paleozoic type.—J. M. C.

Flora of Kansas.—Mr. and Mrs. SMYTH have begun the publication of a catalogue of the flora of Kansas,⁵⁷ the first part issued containing the mosses and ferns. The large groups are described both taxonomically and morphologically, and the families, genera, and species listed, the habitats and stations also being indicated. The classification is unconventional. It is interesting to note that the display of these groups in Kansas, on the basis of the number of species, is as follows: liverworts 25, mosses 107, pteridophytes 33.—J. M. C.

Mitosis in cereals.—NAKAO⁵⁸ presents the results of his study of mitosis in the pollen mother cells of four cereals: *Triticum vulgare*, *Hordeum distichon*, *Secale cereale*, and the hybrid between *T. vulgare* and *S. cereale*. The number of chromosomes is 8 in wheat and rye, and 7 in barley. The appearance of abnormal features in the development of the pollen mother cell was a common tendency, as well as a tendency to degenerate at various stages.—S. YAMANOUCHI.

Calcareous and siliceous vegetation.—BOUGET⁵⁹ concludes from a study of calcareous and siliceous floras in the Pyrenees that the plants of calcareous soil are more responsive to seasonal differences than are those of siliceous soil. Calcareous soils also are richer in species than are siliceous soils, and they show at a given altitude a greater mixture of plants whose chief distributional areas are higher and lower.—H. C. COWLES.

⁵⁷ SMYTH, BERNARD B., and LUMINA C. RIDDLE, Catalogue of the flora of Kansas. Part I. Mosses and ferns. Trans. Kan. Acad. Sci. **23**:273-295. 1911. Also issued with index and separate pagination.

⁵⁸ NAKAO, M., Cytological studies on the nuclear division of the pollen mother cells of some cereals and their hybrids. Jour. Coll. Agric. Sapporo (Japan) **4**:173-190. pls. 10-13. 1911.

⁵⁹ BOUGET, J., Note sur la végétation de la bande septentrionale des terrains secondaires dans les Pyrénées. Rev. Gén. Bot. **22**:213-221. 1910.